

Day 2:

PART 1

On day 1, we were introduced to status being defined by ending sounds and two groups of ending combinations (the pair and the plural). Yesterday, we added a third group to this scenario; the feminine plural group. In other words the scheme that is in your notes should be as follows:

PAIR GROUP:

AANI AYNI AYNI as in مُسْلِمَانِ مُسْلِمَيْنِ مُسْلِمَيْنِ

PLURAL GROUP: (masculine & more than 2)

OONA EENA EENA as in مُسْلِمُونَ مُسْلِمِينَ مُسْلِمِينَ

FEMININE PLURAL GROUP: (feminine & more than 2)

AATUN AATIN AATIN as in مُسْلِمَاتُ مُسْلِمَاتٍ مُسْلِمَاتٍ

PART 2: Identifying the status of words on page 7

Manually number the items on page 7 and then use this key to review the answers and meanings. These answers correspond to the words in blue on page 7:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Ending Combination: | Pair, Nasb or Jarr; <i>Two groups</i> |
| 2. Ending sounds: | Jarr; <i>A single person</i> |
| 3. Ending Combination: | Plural, Raf' <i>The hypocrites</i> |
| 4. Ending Combinations: | Plural, Nasb or Jarr <i>the subservient ones</i> |
| 5. Ending Combination (light): | Plural, Feminine, Nasb or Jarr <i>The Desires</i> |
| 6. Ending Combination: | Plural, Raf' <i>The Well Grounded Ones</i> |
| 7. Ending Combination: | Pair, Nasb or Jarr; <i>two females</i> |
| 8. Ending Sound: | Raf' & Feminine; <i>A Disbelieving Woman</i> |
| 9. Ending Sound: | Nasb & Feminine; <i>A lesson with a warning</i> |
| 10. Ending Sound: | Nasb (first word) & Jarr (second word) ; <i>while not being of harm</i> |
| 11. Ending Combination: | Plural, Raf', Feminine; <i>the similar ones or the vague ones</i> |
| 12. Ending Combination: | Plura, Raf', Feminine; <i>miraculous signs</i> |
| 13. Ending Combination: | Pair, Raf'; <i>Those two who...</i> |
| 14. Ending Combination: | Plural, Raf', Light (oona reduced to oo); <i>those who will meet</i> |
| 15. Ending Sound: | Nasb (first word), Jarr (next two words); <i>The punishment of an enormous day</i> |
| 16. Ending Combination: | Pair, Raf'; <i>The two arguers</i> |
| 17. Ending Combination: | Plural, Raf'; <i>Those who ignore deliberately</i> |

Part 3: Notes on Light & Heavy Status

- a. Normally a word should be heavy and we must have a reason for making it light.
- b. All words on page 6 are heavy (and so are any words in Arabic that have endings similar to the words on page 6). Each of them can be lightened by removing the extra ن sound. This can be done in two ways. Firstly, if you see a double accent on words such as كِتَابٌ or مُهَاجِرٍ , you can lighten them by reducing them to single accents like كِتَابٌ and مُهَاجِرٍ . Secondly, you can lighten a word by removing the extra ن from its ending combination. In cases like كَافِرُونَ and مَشْرِقِينَ the light versions would be كَافِرُونَ and مَشْرِقِينَ respectively. For practice, make sure you can identify each word on pages 7 & 8 as either light or heavy.
- c. In class I told you that there are altogether four major reasons for an ism to be light. I'm making you responsible for only two of those reasons (i and ii below) though I'm mentioning all four here just for your information. Just as a precaution, I'm coloring items iii and iv in red so you know that they aren't officially a part of this course.
 - i. An ism must be light if it is partly flexible (the name of a place or the name of a non-Arab)
 - ii. A ism must be light if it is a mudhaf (something we will learn about soon)
 - iii. A ism must be light & nasb if it is being denied categorically. (think of cases like لَا إِلَهَ or لَا رَبَّ or لَا خَوْفٌ and لَا بَيْعٌ etc. and recall the conversation we had comparing these kinds of denial with لَا إِلَهَ and لَا رَبَّ etc. that aren't categorical)
 - iv. An ism must be light if it is being used to call someone such as يَارْجُلُ or يَانُوحُ or يَا صَالِحُ or يَا وَلَدُ

Part 4: Flexibility of Status

Your notes should like the following:

1. Fully Flexible/ Normal (all words on page 6 and any word consistent with the endings on page 6)
2. Non Flexible (words that show no change regardless of R, N or J.) Examples:

مُوسَى عِيسَى هَذَا ذَلِكَ زَكَرِيَّا هُدًى الَّذِي الَّذِي هَؤُلَاءِ

3. Partly Flexible

In class we limited our discussion to two kinds of partly flexibles; specific names of places & non-Arabs. Partly flexible have a slightly different scheme when going from raf' to nasb to jarr.

While a regular Arabic word like صَالِحٌ would have the scheme صَالِحٌ for Raf', صَالِحًا for Nasb and صَالِحٍ for Jarr, a partly flexible ism like إِسْمَاعِيلُ (non Arab) would have the scheme إِسْمَاعِيلُ for Raf', إِسْمَاعِيلَ for Nasb and إِسْمَاعِيلِ for Jarr. In other words, partly flexible isms have to be light and can never take an 'i' or كسرة sound. Recall that

lightness means that the word cannot have double accents like 'un' 'an' or 'in', nor can its combination end with a ن .

4. In class I shared with you that only four of the prophets ﷺ are Arabs according to a hadith of the Messenger ﷺ .

These four are صالح , هُود , شُعَيْب and مُحَمَّد . These names will not be considered partly flexible because they are Arabs. All other names of prophets therefore will be assumed non-Arab. This eliminates the guessing game for you. Otherwise you would have been left in the dark wondering which names are Arab in the Qur'an and which aren't. Here are some raf' nasb & jarr schemes for a variety of words that are fully, partly and non-flexible.

صَالِحٌ صَالِحًا صَالِحٍ	fully flexible
يَعْقُوبُ يَعْقُوبَ يَعْقُوبَ	partly flexible because he's not Arab
مَكَّةُ مَكَّةً مَكَّةً	partly flexible because it's a location
يَثْرِبُ يَثْرِبَ يَثْرِبَ	partly flexible because it's a location
جَهَنَّمَ جَهَنَّمَ جَهَنَّمَ	partly flexible for two possible reasons: it is a non-Arab word originating from Persian and, of course it's a location.
زَيْدٌ زَيْدًا زَيْدٍ	fully flexible because it's a regular Arab name
إِبْرَاهِيمُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ	partly flexible because he's a non-Arab
مُوسَى مُوسَى مُوسَى	non-flexible even though we were expecting partly flexible being that he's non-Arab. It is non flexible because of the way it's spelled. It ends with an 'alif' which cannot carry any accents. Since that is the case, we aren't able to modify the word at all. Therefore it is the same in raf', nasb or jarr i.e. non-flexible.
عِيسَى عِيسَى عِيسَى	same explanation as موسى

5. The Exception: Places or Non-Arabs can be treated as regular Arabic words, i.e. fully flexibles if they are spelled with three letters. So even though the following words are non-Arabs and places, they aren't considered partly flexible.

نُوحٌ نُوحًا نُوحٍ

لُوطٌ لُوطًا لُوطٍ

عَادٌ عَادًا عَادٍ

عَدْنُ عَدْنًا عَدْنٍ

Recall that مَكَّة and آدَم are not qualified because they aren't actually three letters (two ك's in مَكَّة and two ل's in آدَم make them four letters each). Their raf' nasb jarr scheme will therefore be just like some of the partly flexibles illustrated in point 4.

مَكَّة مَكَّة مَكَّة

آدَم آدَم آدَم

6. Point 6 is not officially part of the course. It is being mentioned for your information only. Here is a thorough list of all the different kinds of words that are considered partly flexible (u, a, a for r, n, j respectively) in the Arabic language:

- i. Singular words that end with a stretched alif & hamza **الف ممدودة** for instance:

بَيْضَاءُ حَسَنَاءُ سَمْرَاءُ حُمْرَاءُ سَوْدَاءُ

- ii. Plurals that have a stretched alif and hamza such as

أَدْبَاءُ فُقَهَاءُ عُلَمَاءُ أَشْقِيَاءُ أَنْفِيَاءُ أَنْبِيَاءُ

- iii. Certain kinds of plurals that have an 'alif' in the middle somewhere such as

مَسَاجِدُ مَسَاكِينُ مَصَابِيحُ كَوَاكِبُ

- iv. Any particular name for a man or a woman that ends with a ة such as

فَاطِمَةُ حَدِيجَةُ زَيْنَبُ مُعَاوِيَةُ

- v. Any particular name in Arabic that sounds like a fi'l such as

أَحْمَدُ يَزِيدُ

- vi. Non Arab or Places spelled with more than three letters such as

إِسْمَاعِيلُ إِبْرَاهِيمُ مَكَّةُ إِدْرِيسُ

- vii. Any name that ends with ان such as

رَضْوَانُ عُثْمَانُ سَلْمَانُ نَعْمَانُ

- viii. Any adjective that ends with ان such as

غَضَبَانُ حَيْرَانُ جَوْعَانُ

- ix. Any compound name that is actually made of two words fused together such as

بَعْلَبَكْ حَضْرَمَوْتَ

- x. Any names that are actually three letter shortened versions of a bigger word such as

عُمَرُ becomes عَامِرٌ

زُحَلٌ becomes زَاحِلٌ

- xi. Any comparative/superlative adjectives that sound like a fi'l such as

أَعْرَجٌ أَحْمَقُ أَفْضَلُ أَكْرَمُ

- xii. An ism used for numerical purposes; 3 each, 4 each etc.

خُمَاسٌ 5 each ثَلَاثٌ 3 each رُبَاعٌ 4 each

Part 5: Answers for Surah Al-Qare'ah's words

القَارِعَةُ Raf', يَوْمٌ nasb, الناسُ raf', الفراشُ jarr, المبتوثُ jarr, الجبالُ raf', العِهْنُ jarr, المنقوشُ jarr, عَيْشَةٍ jarr, راضيةٌ jarr, هَاوِيَةٌ raf', نَارٌ raf', حَامِيَةٌ raf'